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· WASHINGTON SENTINEL

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER. Ward's Building, near the Capitol, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Daily, per annum, in advance......\$10 00 Tri-Weekly..... 5 00 Weekly...... 2 00 To Clubs or Individuals, subscribing for Tri-Weekly, per annum, in advance......\$3 00 Weekly 1 50

Postmasters are requested to act as agents

PROSPECTUS

"WASHINGTON SENTINEL."

PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, unrithe name of the WASHINGTON SENTI-In doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocates

will advocates
It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the Democratic party of the United States.
It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its

The Sentiner will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

their own creation.

The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the SENTINEL will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall ex-

the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the

In respect to the internal administration of the In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the manage-ment of all their domestic concerns—while it con-tents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive

foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies. and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality. and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention, will be its guide in the course the Sentinel will

The national policy of the world in this age i essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of others, a com-

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will east of Pennsylvania avenue. peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive; but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and or a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial de-nendenties is weather than the colonial dees, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and to resources more vast-our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, un-explored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth, ie at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea, lying all around arrica, and the isles of the sea, lying an around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are designed. tined to triumph over the barbarism and supersti-tion of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its

destiny.

The Sentinel will, therefore, advocate a bold and earnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at homeand abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immoveable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor-it cannot then

be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be ruided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions de-

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal

enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power, and in its honest labors to attain such an end it

will find the SENTINEL its friend and coadjutor. TERMS: For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies. clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to

e made in advance. All communications should be post paid, and ad-

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to Beverkly Tucker.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER. washington, Sept. 21, 1853.

THESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Stock Opposite the Treasury.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

DAILY. VOL. 1.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1853.

Agencies and Maw Offices.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE Mexican war, or others having claims against government.—Claims for bounty land and invalid pensions, in behalf of officers and Soldiers in the Mexican, Florida, or Revolutionary war, or of 1812, extra-pay, moneys paid for raising and subsisting troops; also, claims under the new pension law, in behalf of widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, prosecuted by

Sep 28-3tlaw

A GENCY FOR CLAIMS.—The subscriber lately, and for a number of years past, dependent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.

A GENCY FOR CLAIMS.—The subscriber lately, and for a number of years past, a Clerk in the Pension Office, offers his services to the public as Attorney and Agent for prosecuting learns before Congress and the several Departments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

tablish claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

Those engaging his services will be constantly kept advised of the progress of their claims.

All communications to be post paid.

He is permitted to refer to—

Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of Corps of Top. Engineers.

John Wilson, esq., Com. of the Gen. Land Office.

J. L. Edwards, esq., Late Com. of Pensions.

J. G. Berret, esq., Postmaster, Washington, D. C.

Maj. J. H. Eaton, Late Secretary of War.

Beverley Tucker, Washington.

ORRIS S. PAINE.

Sep 21—3t

Sep 21-3t

TO THE HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars.—The undersigned having established a permanent General Agency at the seat of Government, for the prosecution of claims against the United States, continues to give his usual prompt

United States, continues to give his usual prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

The success he has achieved in bringing about a speedy settlement of old claims placed in his hands, justifies him in believing that he will be equally fortunate in behalf of his clients for the future. Suspended Pension and Bounty Land cases meet with special attention, and in no case will a fee be charged, unless the claim be allowed and paid by the Government.
There are many representatives of deceased

Naval Officers who have claims that can be established by applying to the subscriber.
ROBERT H. GALLAGHER,

References, (if necessary.) Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington, D. C.; John S. Gallagher, Esq., late Third Auditor of the U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jackson Morton, United States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; M. Judson, Esq., Banker, New Orleans; Wright & Williams, Bankers, Erie, Pennyslvania; Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Bureoyne & Plume, Bankers, New York; Ellis & Morton, Bankers, Circinnati, Ohica, and Johnson, Brothers Circinnati, China Charles, Carlotte Company, China Charles, Carlotte China Charles, Carlotte China Ch

ton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Bro-ther & Co., Bankers, Baltimore, Md. N. B.—I have facilities for establishing service in Wayne's War, by which all entitled to Bounty Land, or Pension can secure the same. The difficulty heretofore in establishing the service re-ferred to has grown out of the fact that the Depart nent itself has no rolls of Wayne's War. R. H. G. Washington.

T AW NOTICE.—SIDNEY S. BAXTER. late attorney general of Virginia, has re-moved to Washington to practice law. He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business con fided to him.

Office in Morrison's new building on 4½ street,

REFERENCES. Hon. J. J. Allen, Hon. Richard Moncure, Hon. G. B. Samuels,

Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals of To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia. Sep 21-1yeod.

A GENCY AT WASHINGTON .-- To Claimants.-- FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confir-mation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public of-ffices which may require the aid of an agent or attor-ncy. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent

the service.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank

the Metropolis.
All letters must be postpaid.

Sep 28-1vd CENERAL AGENCY, Washington City, T. D. C.—The subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of claims before Congress or any of the Departments of the Government. Some years' experience as disbursing Agent at the Indian Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the offices of the Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may intrust business of this

of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or vicinity; to negotiating loans, as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance, in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Government.

WITHERS & Co., to whom he refers.

JAMES J. MILLER. N. B. References of the most satisfactory cha-acter will be given to correspondents in whatever

A TTORNEY FOR THE PROSECUTION A of Claims, at Washington City.—The under-signed having been engaged successfully in the prosecution of Claims before the Departments and prosecution of Claims before the Departments and before Congress, for several years, will attend promptly to all claims entrusted to his care, and especially Revolutionary Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra-pay, and pensions for services in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, as well as all the In-

Office on D street, one door east of 10th street H. C. SPALDING,

T AW AND CLAIM AGENCY OFFICE, AW AND CLAIM AGENCY OFFICE, at Washington City.—Charles K. Sherman, Attorney at Law, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. He will give prompt and careful attention to any legal business confided to his care in any of the Courts of this District. He will give the same attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government, before any of the Departments or Congress. In cases of magnitude or difficulty he will be assisted by his father, Charles E. Sherman, Esq., of this city.

Office on Louisiana avenue.

Sep 21—1t

Educational.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The collegiate year of this institution will here-after consist of one continuous session, begin-ning on the last Wednesday in September, and closing on the last Wednesday in June, on which grees will be held.

The ensuing session will open on the 28th of the present month.

The charges are:

for tuition is the same, and for the use of room, furniture, library, &c., \$25 per session. There is an admission fee of \$10, and a small charge each session for contingencies. Fuel and lights are furnished at cost, and washing at 37½ cents per dozen.

nished at cost, and washing at 37½ cents per dozen. The necessary college expenses of a boarding student will not exceed \$180 or \$190 per annum. All the bills are payable one half at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of the session.

With a view of giving to the different departments of instruction a wider extension, and at the same time of meeting a public want by rendering the advantage of the college available to a larger number and a more varied class of students, some important changes have been made in the order and arrangement of the students. A new course has been adopted, styled the Scientific Course, and the degree of Batchelor of Philosophy (B. P.) attached to it. It will occupy about three years, and will embrace all the studies of the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the exception of the ancient languages. This course will be specially adapted to those who wish to obtain what is called a practical education, as the mathematical and scientific studies will have greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business of life. Those greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business of life. Those who may wish to become practical surveyors, engineers, or agriculturists, will be enabled, with the advice of the faculty, to select their studies with special reference to those objects, and will receive the aid of lectures and illustrations. The doors of the College will also be opened to those who may wish, under its general regulations, to pursue any branch of study for any length of time. They may, under the direction of the faculty, select such subjects as are suited to their views and objects in jects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and, on examination, may receive a regular certificate of their standing and proficiency in the

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require.

Measures are in progress for filling immediately the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and botany in a manner that will add greatly to the in-

terest and profit of those studies.

The preparatory department has been placed under careful and efficient management, in a building which has been handsomely fitted up for its reception. It has an able and experienced teacher, and is under the general supervision of the faculty. It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and math-

matical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the immediate care and direction of the principal, and at about the same expense as regular college stu-

dents.

The buildings have recently undergone thorough repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and improved in a manner that will add much to the convenience and attractiveness of its already beautiful situation.

It is believed the College never presented so strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal education.

J. S. BACON. I NIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next

October, and close the 29th of June following. The university embraces the following schools, viz: 1, ancient languages; 2, modern languages; 3, mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery; 8, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and belles lettres, and political economy; 9, law. Also a lectureship of special anatomy and materia medica, and a deponent to the property of the monstratorship of anatomy. The schools of an-cient languages, modern languages, and mathematics, have each an assistant instructor; and in the school of law there is an adjunct professor. The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or pocket-money,) are as follows: Tuition fee, say three schools, at \$25 each.\$75 00

Boarding, including diet, room-furniture, and attendance of servant, payable in three instalments in advance 120 00

more.) Matriculation fee, \$15; contingent deposit, \$10...... Washing, say \$10; fuel and light, say \$20

or business which may interest them at the seat and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportu-nities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. Expenses.—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors' fees, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL. PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY. T. P. BROWN.

CINE PARLOR GRATES, just received direct from the New York manufacturers, for al by
W. H. HARROVER,
Sep 21—eo2w (26) • p. the Patriotic Bank

Gobernment Abdertisement.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 13, 1853. SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the omice of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, until ten o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th day of October next, for furnishing the following Indian goods, viz: CLASS No. 1.

Class No. 1.

Blankets and Dry Goods.

2,300 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 00 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

2,650 pairs 23-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 34 by 56, and weigh 6 pounds

750 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56, and weigh 34 pounds

550 pairs 13-p point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50, and weigh 44 pounds

550 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46, and weigh 34 pounds

300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

300 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 55 pairs 34-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 pairs 34-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

120 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

120 pairs 34-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 56 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

375 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 72, and weigh 10 pounds

387 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

375 pairs 3-point Gentinella brue 500 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

375 pairs 3-point Gentinena Suce Cos.

60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

300 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue bla

5 by 60, and weigh 6 pounds

1,810

5 by 60, and weigh 6 pounds

4,000

4,000

5 do do green do

4,000

5 do savel list do do

5 do savel list do do

5 do savel list do do

5 do do savel list do do

6 do do green do

300 pounds worsted yarn, 3 fold

200

6 do do Madras htudkerchiefs

6 do do Madras htudkerchiefs

80 do 8-4 cotton shawls

30 do 6-4 do do

60 do 4-4 do do

10 8-4 woollen shawls

500 pounds linen thread

10 do sewing silk

100 pieces ribands, assorted

46 gross worsted gartering

100 pieces ribands, assorted 45 gross worsted gartering 20 pieces silk handkerchief 48,000 yards calico 10,000 do Merimac calico 2,300 do blue drilling 2,300 do blue denning 3,500 yards Georgia stripes 2,500 do blue dennins 1,600 do cottonade 800 do Kentucký jeans

Hardware and Agric
2,100 pounds brass kettles
65 dozen butchers' knives
10,500 gun flints
35 gross squaw awls
8,500 fish-hooks
6 dozen bush scythes
8 do grass do
4 do grain do
9 do adzes
15 do grubbing hoes
5 do wood rasps
100 do fish-lines
18,000 needles

125 dozen combs, assorted 23 do scissors, do 7 gross gun worms 1,200 tin kettles

78 nests japanned kettles, 8 in a nest
96 drawing-knives, 10 and 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch
95 pairs hames
195 do trace shairs.

155 hand-raws
22 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
25 do do 6 do do
250 hand-raw files
100 cross-cut saw files
220 log-chains, assorted, 9 to 12 feet
550 quarters socket chisels, ½, 1, and 2-inch
40 planes, fore and jack
75 mule collars
550 rounds pianes, fore and jack
75 mule collars
1,550 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30
20 dozen two-quart tin pans
20 do four-quart do
15 do six-quart

70 broad axes.

CLASS No. 4.

Northwest Gaus.

750 northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches in length of barrel, to include covers and packing-cases.

To be delivered in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as

Washing, say \$10; fuel and light, say \$20 30 00

\$258 00

Students of medicine are charged with four tickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5. The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60; in senior class, \$75.

GESSNER HARRISON, Sep 21—tf

GESSNER HARRISON, Sep 21—tf

Chairman of the Faculty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMP—tisk tenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Demonstrator ot Anatomy.

The study of practical anatomy may be prose-

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the college infirmary and Richmond almshouse. The infirmary, under the same roof with the college, and subject to the entire control of the faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors fee, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation fee, \$25.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—D. E. Groux, an antive of France, teacher of Modern Languages, especially French. Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classification and explanation of medals and coins.

Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel.

Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

Sep 21—dtf

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL,

Sept. 30-3tawt110.

Just in season. We have just received the largest and most beautiful assortment of the latest patterns New York Grates that has ever been offered for sale in this city, and will sell them cheap for cash.
WOODARD & GUY, No. 3, north side Pa. av. between 10th and 11th ste

Miscellaneous.

ORYSTAL PALACE .- MR. LAHOCHE,

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MR. LAHOCHE, whose collection of Porcelain and Crystal ware, Clocks, Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., is universally admired by every visitor to the Crystal Palace, informs the public that he will dispose of the articles he has on exhibition.

They were painted and decorated by the best artists of Paris; and, as they were made expressly for the exhibition, they are of a quality not to be found in the trade. Orders, for articles to suit the taste of purchasers, will be received, forwarded at once to France, and attended to with the greatest care and punctuality. At the close of the exhibition all articles remaining unsold will be immediately returned to France. immediately returned to France. Sep 30—codtN20

JULES BONNET,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE, NO. 80, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

DVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR A all journals throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe, and arrangements made at the lowest rates. All papers kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information given.

Oct 1—tf

conceive how it could have been protracted so long. In the desperate battle of Corunna, af-CAMPBELL'S Restaurant, Pennsylvania avenue, between 44 and 6th streets, opposite the National Hotel. The proprietor respectfully informs his frends and the public generally, that he is now prepared, at all hours, to furnish all the delicacies of the sea-Marshal Soult-a circumstance which contribuson, in a style which will not fail to please the most fastidious. All the birds of the season always on hand, comprising Reed birds, Sora, Blue wing, &c.

Also, fresh Norfolk OYSTERS, and Fish of every wards regarded by more than one soldier of the variety. The bar consists of the choicest wines and liquors, and the finest Havana cigars. Attentive and polite servants always in attendance. Gentlemen are invited to give me a call.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. PRS. R. & J. HUNTER, members of the Royal College of Surgeons, late of Islington, London, have taken up their residence in Washington, for the treatment of DISEASES OF THE Ington, for the treatment of DISEASES OF THE CHEST; comprising affections of the Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and diseases of the Heart, to which branch of their profession they have for many years given their exclusive attention. The peculiarity of the treatment employed by Drs. H., is that the remedies employed are administered by Inhalation, in the form of years. vapor.

Residence and office, 12th street, between G

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTER'S.-THE T subscriber receives regularly every Tuesday, and Friday, by the steamer Osceola, direct from Norfolk, a supply of the celebrated LYNN HAVEN BAY and NORFOLK OYSTERS, a most delicious

His BAR is well supplied with the best liquors.
All kinds of GAME in season.
WM. RUPP, Penn. avenue, north side, bet. 3d and 41 streets. Thomas Brown,

THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services to prosecute claims of every description be-fore Congress and the different departments of the

Office on 14th street, opposite Willard's Hotel. Sep 29—tf BROWN & WINTER. Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman.

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently draughtsman of public lands to the House of Representatives, attached to the General Land Office, and formerly engaged upon Northern railroads, offers his ser-Draughts of maps, and plans of every description prepared of railroads, public lands, and models of the Ameers, as it came into his hands, of patents, and forwarded to any part of the Union, with any information pertaining to the above matters.

Address: J. H. ADAMS, Jr.

Washington, D. C.
Office 15th street, 4 doors north of F. (m) 3t NEW GOODS now opening.—P. J. Steer, Washington Place, 7th street, is now opening a superior stock of Gentlemen's Goods, which it will give him great pleasure to show to all his patrons and to the public. In addition to the usual

stock of a Merchant Tailor, special attention is in-vited to a large stock of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts of very superior fit and quality.
Also, Collars, Stocks, Neck-Ties, Cravats,
Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, and Furnishing

Goods, generally.
Sep 21—3tawif2w RS. E. H. & J. A. CARMICHAEL have this day associated themselves in the practice of medicine. Their office is on Pennsylvania avenue, north side, between 12th and 13th streets.

BRANCH OF STATIONERS' HALL. Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl street, New York.

OLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Importers of oreign and dealers in domestic stationers are now offering one of the largest and best se ted stocks to the trade that can be found in this market. Our stock comprises all the various styles and qualities wanted in the United States and Canadas, consisting of bath post, plain and gilt edge; plain, gilt, and embossed note; cap, letter, commercial note, commercial packet, and folio post; flat cap, demy, medium royal, sup. royal; American and English drawing papers; plain, embossed, and colored cards; card, perforated, Bristol, bonnet, and straw boards; blank, pass, and memorandum books, of every variety; fancy, mar-ble, and colored papers, at very low prices. Gold pens, with and without silver holders, and steel pens, cutlery, &c., with an endless assortment of stationers' goods, and envelopes of every descrip-tion. COLLINS. BOWNE & CO.

VALUABLE FARM at Private Sale. We have 200 acres of prime land for sale about 7 miles from the market, on the plank road, about 70 acres in wood, such as white-oak, hickory and chesnut, most beautiful timber. The im-provements are ordinary, but I will sell such a bargain in the land, and upon such easy terms, that with slight expense, it may be handsomely improved, having all the requisite timbers for building at hand. It is well watered and lies most beautifully. It must be worth 75 dollars per acre next spring,

11th st., 6 doors north of Penn. avenue.

HILBUS & HITZ, Music Depot, South side Pennsylvania avenue, three doors west of 10th street, Washington.

Where may be found all the newest Musical Publications, Works, Instruments, and Musical

Merchandise of every description.

We are also agents for the sale of European. We are also agents for the sale of European.
Foreign and American Piano Fortes, Pomplitz &
Rodewald's Church and Parlor Organs, Martin's
Celebrated Guitars; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos,
Badger's Bæhm and Diatonic Flutes; the Keyed Violin; and the "Musical World and Times." Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Orders by mail for Music, Musical Instruments, or Tuning promptly attended to. Strings for all in-

> W. A. KENNEDY. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN G AND H, WASHINGTON. Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Catholic, school, and miscellaneous books, together with stationery of every description.

Sep 24—3t (m)

ENGRAVER IN GENERAL. WEST SIDE 11TH, THREE DOORS ABOVE E STREET, Card cutting and printing at shortest notice.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Yearly advertisements subject to special ar-Long advertisements at reduced rates.

NO. 11.

Mashington Sentinel.

The Late Sir Charles Napier.

That the British army has lost in Sir Charles

Napier one of its best and most distinguished

soldiers, is what none would deny and few re-

quire to be told. To services of extraordinary

severity and duration he added a character

without a military blemish. For sixty years, and in all quarters of the globe, he was a good officer or a successful commander; nor would

it be easy, even in his numerous campaigns, to

discover an instance in which his professional

duties were either ill-discharged or unfortunate-

ly conducted. His reputation had commenced before the Peninsular war began, while, so re-

cent were his latest services, that they are still

the subject of current discussion. Throughout

his remarkable career his actions were charac-

ter receiving five wounds in the action, he was only rescued from death by the generosity of a

French drummer and the marked kindness of

sacrifice, even in this respect, was lightly es-

found two opinions upon his deserts, though

but depreciated without scruple his best ser-

vices, and cast unwarrantable imputations on

his motives.

A signal illustration of these remarks is

found in his Indian career. As a soldier, Sir

Charles Napier was not less successful in the

east than any of those commanders whose

names have been associated with Oriental tri-

umphs. He was proof against the influence of

climate, the seductions of luxury, the cajolery

of native courts, and the temptations of an east-

ern campaign. He not only won great victo-

and he won his way against numerical odds as

stifling the last sparks of insurrection among

with his employers. Provoked, not unreason-

ably, by the pretensions of civilians, he was in-

was naturally indisposed to submit to repri-

mands from a servant of its own, however, distinguished, and to such a height was the dis-

whole Indian empire appeared to be in jeopardy,

by common consent as the man to save it, it was understood that the government of the com-

pany actually hesitated at accepting so dis-

life, the course of events ran somewhat unfortunately. The battle which he was despatched

to fight, and which he would undoubtedly have

won, was fought and won before his arrival,

and he found before him nothing but a field of

service in which, whatever might have been his abstract capacities, the risk of offence was too

great to be escaped. At neither of our strug-

gles with the Sikhs was it Sir Charles Napier

On this occasion, as on some others of his

tasteful a deliverer.

the scattered tribes of an almost inaccessible

teemed and not generously rewarded. Among for his Asiatic territories; and the river Seg-soldiers themselves there may not possibly be halim, emptying into the sea of Ochotsk, and

Religious, Literary, and Charitable notices inserted gratuitously.

All correspondence on business must be prepaid

he was less favored by circumstances, for he never obtained one of those critical chances which are held to culminate a life of service. In 1846, while holding an independent command, he missed the decisive battle of Sabraon; and, in 1849, a victory which might have crowned his hopes was anticipated at Goojerat by the

command he was sent to supersede.

Notwithstanding defects which it was impossible to disguise, we cannot doubt that the general sentiments of the country and the army will be honorable to the veteran now departed. He was, beyond dispute, an excellent soldier and a rare public servant. As a regimental officer, in spite of occasional caprices, he was esteemed by his comrades in arms, respected by his men, and honored by all for those mili-tary accomplishments which soldiers never fail to appreciate. That every force under Sir Charles Napier's command would be led straight terized by traits long reputed to be common to all the members of his family. Courage amounting to recklessness, invincible energy, originality of idea, and enthusiastic devotion to originality of idea, and enthusiastic devotion to his profession, distinguished his conduct on all occasions; and, on reading the hazards to were not unfrequently incurred upholding against all opposition what he believed to be the rights of the service, it will be readily unwhich he exposed his life, it seems difficult to derstood how sincere a regard may now be paid to his memory.—London Times.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY AT JAPAN.—The presence of a considerable Russian fleet among the na-tives of the Japanese islands had created quite ted, no doubt, to the chivalrous partiality with which the great enemy of England was afterthat the Russian government had resolved to name of Napier. At one conjuncture of the resist the attempt of the Americans against war Soult despatched a particular message to Japan; and that this fleet was intended for that say that he intended to pay Major Napier's regiment a visit. The corps was drawn out active Dutch government is said to be pleased cordingly in its best array, and the French re-tired from the encounter with little reason to tersburg, as the Americans also threaten the

After such encomiums as these, it may seem hard to imagine in what Sir C. Napier's services may have fallen short of absolute excellence, for a soldier can scarcely be more than brave, ingenious and successful. Yet there are few officers in the army whose achievements. are few officers in the army whose achievements | cabinet may entertain the fear that the mission have been more acrimoniously controverted than his, or whose general merits have been empire to this country, and that he is also inmore frequently brought under discussion, and structed to appropriate some of the best islands the difficulty of reviewing these incidents is increased by the fact that they are still fresh in the minds of all. Sir Charles conquered, adwith "all the modern improvements." But the ministered, and settled an eastern province as large as a European kingdom; but his conquest was decried, and even his justice called into question. Later still be quitted an honorable retirement to accept a post of enormous responsibility at an hour of extreme peril; but his The Czar wants one outlet into the Pacific

open at its mouth all the year round, offers the upon the whole it is in the army that his merits very place for a Pacific scaport which he dewill receive the fullest acknowledgments, as it sires. True, it belongs to China; but all that is there certainly that his failings should be re- is required to secure it is a proclamation from is there certainly that his failings should be regarded with the greatest indulgence. We may say, indeed, that his defects became visible in proportion as he was called upon to apply the talents and experience of a military capacity to more ordinary exigencies of life. We do not mean to imply, as our own opinion, that he was incapable of pacific administration; on the contrary, we think that both in the Ionian islands and in Scinde he gave evidence not only a sign of this Russian fleet in the waters of Japan. islands and in Scinde he gave evidence not only of vigorous resolution, but of clear and comprehensive views. We doubt whether any civilian could have been found to govern the country his movements.

But the policy of Russia is to stretch her with greater economy or success than he exhibited himself. His fault was that he carried a present, though all powerful on the continent, military spirit into every transaction, and con-ducted all proceedings with the blunt decisive her insulated position. Hence the real secret bearing of a soldier. In the controversies of the pertinacity of her claims upon Turkey. which this habit could not fail to create he was hasty and violent, extending little consideration straits of the Mediterranean from the immense to his opponents, and putting few restrictions commercial and naval advantages which such on his language. On many, perhaps on most occupation would bestow. Nor is Denmark, occasions, he had right on his side, and that he with her seaports in the west, perfectly safe always believed so is what may be safely infer-red from his known integrity and honor; but he rarely made allowance for those differences of opinion which must recognize and of opinion which must necessarily exist, and strength of Russia as great upon the water as was too apt to regard disinterested opposition as a personal affront. The inevitable consethe fulfilment of the programme of Peter the quence was the formation of two parties, one of Great, which contemplates the absolute power which inflexibly adhered to his side, while the peace or war over the whole contine other not only attacked his admitted failings.

urope. We think, therefore, that instead of the Russians watching the movements of Commodore Perry, he had better watch theirs, in reference to the integrity of the Chinese empire.
[N. Y. Herald.

The Jersey Rescue Celebration at Syracuse

The New York Herald says: "On Saturday last the abolitionists, (including the Bloomers,) of Syracuse and the sur-rounding country celebrated the anniversary of ries, but he suffered no reverses. He was the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry from the never overreached, outnumbered, or overcome, officers of the law, in that village, two years ago. This in itself was a piece of fanatical folly of great as those encountered by Lake or Welles-ley. He did even more, for, after destroying that at 'a special meeting of the common counthe enemy in pitched battles, he succeeded in stifling the last sparks of insurrection among use of the City Hall was given for the celebration," and this fact gives to the affair very condistrict. No foe once prostrated by his sword | siderable importance. It makes the official auhas ever risen again. Yet, with all this mili- thorities of Syracuse the endorsers of mob law tary excellence, Sir Charles was exposed to remonstrances as serious as if he had been suffering defeat or endangering the army complete and unlawful acts and purposes of mitted to his care. He could not keep on terms our most rampant abolitionists.

village, nothing could be plainer than the offiduced to disparage the entire civil service, and cial duty of Mayor McCarthy in this case. It in the irritation occasioned by opposition to his will, he unhesitatingly assailed the whole government of India. The East India Company The next step of the civil authorities of Syracuse will probably be to devote the City Hall to the sheltering of fugitive slaves, under the combined protection of the police and the abopleasure of the directors carried, that when our litionists. No, gentlemen of the south, the agi and when Sir Charles Napier was called upon tation of the slavery question is not yet ended. There will be more work, in due time, for the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee.

> A Novice.-Always happy to give any information on etiquette. If you are on the top of an omnibus, and see a lady walking, to whom you are but slightly known, call out kiss your hand to her in a facetious manner. If she be of superior rank, it is usual, though not necessary, to put your hat on the end of your stick and spin it round, but discretion must be your guide. True politeness is that which places every one at ease .- Punch.

lot to be present, and he missed therefore those A Bride.-Do not distress yourself. Very opportunities which in the case of others brought such honorable rewards. More than likely he loves you sincerely, and his winking at the bridesmaid might be mere accident—the one soldier has been raised to the peerage whisper was probably to tell her how pretty you looked—and the pressure of her hand gratitude whose services, on an impartial estimate, must needs be pronounced inferior to those we have been recording. The "fortune of war" is a for her ready acknowledgment of it. Even the phrase which may be variously understood. note may be explained; it was the address to which she is to forward some present for you In one sense Sir Charles was unquestionably a fortunate soldier, for he accomplished a distinfortunate soldier, for he accomplished a distin-guished career with brilliant success, and with no disaster. In another point of view, however, tour rejoicing .- Punch.